

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4590. 號十二月三年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

日七十月二年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALAN, 8, Clement's Lane, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C.3. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAT & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMERON & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
MEMBERS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM KERNER, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, March 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest of Mr. WILLIAM DUNPHY in our Firm, CEASED on the 28th February, 1878.

WM. DUNPHY & Co.

WEAT POINT IRON WORKS,
Hongkong, March 9, 1878.

NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.

Hongkong, December 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from This Date.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, and GAS FITTERS,
Queen's Road East,
HONGKONG.
September 15, 1877.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

EX M. M. S. S. "AVA"

AND OTHER RECENT ARRIVALS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S STRAWBERRIES in SYRUP.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in NOYEAU.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS in BRANDY.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PATES, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S PATE DE FOIE GRAS, in Patent Tins.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED JAMS and JELLIES, in Glass Bottles.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED PIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED LONG ASPARAGUS.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED SARDINES.

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Intimations.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

UMBRELLAS, AUTOMATON PATENT. NOVELTIES in TIES and SCARFS. COLLARS and SHIRTS, in New Shapes. CHRISTY'S Newest Shapes in HATS. TAIL BLACK SILK and DRAB HATS. ELWOOD'S CORK and FELT HELMETS. MEERSCHAUM and BRIAR PIPES. CIGAR TUBES, Assorted. LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS. RACQUET BATS and BALLS. CRICKET BATS, BALLS and STUMPS. CABINETS of GAMES. LADIES' DRESSING BAGS, Fitted. MANTEL-PIECE MIRRORS. FRENCH and ENGLISH DOLLS. AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS. RUSSIAN CIGARETTES. SILBER KEROSINE LAMPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 25, 1878.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

IN Accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a Dividend to Policy-holders for the fiscal Year ending 30th September, 1877, of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED.

Warrants will be delivered by the Underwritten to Contributors of Premiums at this Port, on and after the 9th Instant.

Policy-holders are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1878.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Seventh Ordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1878, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th March to the 22nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, February 22, 1878.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED

Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000

Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED

Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept

Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf,

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, "Greenmount," at present in the occupation of J. FAIRBAIN, Esq.

Possession after 15th April.

Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, March 18, 1878.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.

Three Offices, in Club Chambers.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.

STABLES, to Accommodate Three Horses and a Carriage.

Apply to THE MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, February 23, 1878.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.

House No. 2, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG."

Capt. PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 21st Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 18, 1878.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The Steamship "GLENARTNEY."

Captain GULLAND,

Intimations.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPREHENSIVE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S
STORES.
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. myl

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. IV.—Vol. VI.

"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Col-
lections of Literature.
Imperial Confucianism.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.
Chinese Official Titles.
Translations of Chinese School-books.
Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangsi.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligences.
Notes and Queries:—
The Manchu Terms for 上帝 and 神.
The Mammoth in Chinese Records.
Mohammedan Apocrypha in China.
The Ki-lin identified with the Giraffe.
Life-saving Association, and other
benevolent Societies at Wuhu.
Professor Deal and his Critics.
Annamese Sovereigns.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 12, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.
The Company's Steamship
"TIBRE,"
Comdt. DE GRADY, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA
on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 6 p.m.
H. DU POUET,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 20, 1878. mc21

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.
The Company's Steamship
"PEI HO,"
Comdt. PASQUALINI, will be
despatched for SHANGHAI
on FRIDAY, the 22nd inst., at 10 a.m.
H. DU POUET,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 20, 1878. mc22

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
S. S. PEI HO.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Copernic, from London, in con-
nection with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed
and stored at their risk at the Company's
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, the 20th inst., at
1 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Underwriter.
Goods remaining unclaimed after WED-
NESDAY, the 27th inst., at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUET,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 20, 1878. mc27

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.
(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and
taking through Cargo and Passengers
for New Zealand.)
The Eastern and Australian
Mail Steamship Company's Steamer
"BRISBANE,"
will be despatched for the
above Ports on the 23rd inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 20, 1878. mc23

FOR CAILLO AND VALPARAISO.
The 41 French Barque
"MARIE CHARLOTTE,"
Captain MIGNON, having the
greater part of her Cargo en-
gaged, will have quick despatch for the
above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, March 20, 1878. ap20

CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.
SUBSCRIPTIONS to date aggregate
\$10,889 44, of which Sum Tse 6,000
have already been remitted to the Com-
mittee at Shanghai by Telegraphic Transfer.
List have been left at the Banks, The
Hongkong Club, the German Club, Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs MacEwen,
Friskel & Co., and Messrs Lamert,
Atkinson & Co., &c.
Gentlemen desirous of Contributing will
kindly affix their names, with amount of
Subscription, to any of the above Lists.
H. B. GIBB,
Chairman.
Hongkong, March 20, 1878.

To-day's Advertisements.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE HONGKONG
CHORAL SOCIETY will Perform the
DRAMATIC CANTATA,
BY
W. S. GILBERT, and ARTHUR SULLIVAN,
"TRIAL BY JURY,"
preceded by a COMEDietta
BY
PERCY FITZGERALD, M.A.,
"THE FAMILY SHAKESPEARE,"
ON
Thursday Evening,
the 28th inst., to Commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets—Price Two Dollars—may be
obtained from the Committee:—
Col. STUART.
Lt.-Col. HALL.
JAS. B. COUGHERIE.
O. F. A. SANGSTER.
T. G. WILLIAMSON.
and
W. WHEELER,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 20, 1878. mc29

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

DURING THE TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF
the Undersigned, Mr THOMAS
DANIEL COX PARKER is appointed
Acting Manager.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 20, 1878. ap20

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—
QUICKSTEP, American barque, Captain
Barnaby.—Captain.
PALESTINE, British barque, Captain H.
Soooroff.—Tal Lee.
LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain
Schierloh.—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.
NORTH STAR, American ship, Captain
J. U. Thompson.—Order.
P. J. CARLETON, American barque, Capt.
J. A. Amberg.—P. & O. Co.
TEX LI, German barque, Captain T. C.
Peterson.—Wm. Fustat & Co.
LORNE, British steamer, Captain Wm.
McClulloch.—Melchers & Co.
KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain H.
O'Neill.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
March 20, *Peiho*, French steamer, 3180,
Paqualini, Marseilles Feb. 10, Naples 12,
Port Said 16, Suez 18, Aden 20, Colombo
March 4, Galle 6, Singapore 11, and Saigon
16, Mail and General.—Messageries
MARITIMES.
March 20, *Cairnmuir*, British steamer,
1123, S. Spawart, Fushiki (Tovarna Bay)
March 13, *Rice*,—HOLLAND, Wize & Co.
March 20, *Nicolaus*, German schooner,
from Whampoa.
March 20, *Kwa Shing*, Chinese gunboat,
800, N. P. Anderson, Shanghai March 16.

DEPARTURES.
Mar. 20, *Felix Mendelssohn*, for Manila.
20, *Perambuco*, for Saigon.
20, *Bellona*, for Saigon.
20, *Chop-sai*, Chl. R. O., for a cruise.
20, *Moss Glen*, for Bangkok.
20, *Hansa*, for Newchwang.
20, *Sun-ke*, Chinese g.b., for Cheong-
chow.
20, *Quang-on*, Chl. g.b., for a cruise.

CLEARED.
Antipodes, for Hamburg.
Argentine, for Quilboon.
Tok Li, for Haiphong.
Nagara, for New York.
Palatine, for Bangkok.
Eudoxie Adolphe, for Calao.
Herbert Black, for Portland (Oregon).
Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.
Galley of Lorne, for Nagasaki.
Glenartney, for Yokohama and Higo.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per *Peiho*, for Hongkong: from Mar-
sailles, Mr Williams, Mr and Mrs Huber,
child and servant, Miss Bohm, Messrs
Marques and Bruce; from Singapore, Mr A.
Jaffe, H. E. Correia da Silva (Governor of
Macao) and Sulto; from Saigon, Mr and
Mrs Apan and children, Messrs Carriere,
Palmosiere, Arigbi, Esteve, Coutaud, and
39 Chinese. For Shanghai: from Mar-
sailles, Messrs Hughes and Kusler; from
Singapore, Mrs P. A. Nicholls. For Yoko-
hama: from Colombo, Mr Varmosko; from
Galle, Mrs P. A. Brink.
Per *Kwa Shing*, from Shanghai, Messrs
Robert Hart (Inspector-General of Customs),
G. B. Glover (Commissioner of Customs,
Shanghai), and Ling Fang (Mandarin-
Interpreter to Chinese Legation, Paris).

TO DEPART.
Per *Herbert Black*, for Portland, 255
Chinese.
Per *Kwangtung*, for Coast Ports, 8 Euro-
peans, and 150 Chinese.
Per *Glenartney*, for Yokohama, 2 Euro-
peans.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer *Cairnmuir* reports:
Left Fushiki at 6:30 a.m. on the morning
of the 18th inst., and experienced strong
Westerly gales and heavy sea with snow
squalls for the first 30 hours. From thence
to Corea Straits moderate W.N.W. winds
and Westerly sea. To Formosa Straits
fresh winds varying from N.W. to W. with
high sea. Thence through Formosa Chan-
nel moderate N. and N.W. winds, with
heavy weather to Hongkong, 45, 7 a.m. on
the 19th inst., passed one of Holt's steamers
off Reen Island bound North.
The Chinese gunboat *Kye Shing* reports:
Left Shanghai on Saturday the 16th at
noon, first part of voyage fresh N.E. winds
and heavy sea, latter part of voyage light
Easterly winds, overcast, cloudy and misty.
On the 18th, passed S. S. *Glenroy* bound
North, and on the 19th saw a barque bound
to South, and S. S. *djess*, bound to Amoy.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.—
Per barque *Flores de Maria*, at 4 p.m.
To-morrow, the 21st inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *Lorne*, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the
21st inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—
Per *Tibre*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the 21st
inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per *Peiho*, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the
22nd inst. Late letters received from
9.10 to 9.30, with 18 cents late fee.

For SAIGON.—
Per *Parce*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the
22nd inst.

For MANILA.—
Per schooner *Nuevo Constante*, at 4 p.m.,
on Saturday, the 23rd inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *Altona*, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 25th inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet *Amazon* will
be despatched from Hongkong on
THURSDAY, the 21st inst., with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-
sailles; to Saigon, Singapore, Bata-
via, Galle, Australia, New Zea-
land, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suva,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Cor-
respondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA
by this Packet.
The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 20th inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, 21st inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
except those to and through Australia,
may be posted on payment of a
Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,
until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.
Hongkong, March 7, 1878. mc21

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet *City of Tokio*
will be despatched on TUESDAY, the
26th inst., with Mails for Japan,
San Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—
11 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11.30 a.m., Post Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti), Costa
Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New
Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can
no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, March 16, 1878. mc26

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet *Khiva*,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the
28th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 27th inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 28th inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra
Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.
Hongkong, March 14, 1878. mc28

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.
Daylight.—*Kwangtung* leaves for Coast
Ports.

Daylight.—*Glenartney* leaves for Yoko-
hama, &c.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

6 p.m.—*Tibre* leaves for Yokohama.

General Memoranda.
FRIDAY, March 22:—
10 a.m.—*Pei Ho* leaves for Shanghai.

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited, at the
Head Office, Hongkong.

Goods per *Prins Frick* left undeliv-
ered after this date subject to rent.

SUNDAY, March 24:—
Goods per *Glenartney* undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, March 26:—
Noon.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

WEDNESDAY, March 27:—
Goods per *Pei Ho* undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and landing
charges.

THURSDAY, March 28:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—Performance of "Trial by
Jury," at the Lusitano.

FRIDAY, March 30:—
British leaves for Singapore, &c.

TUESDAY, April 2:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.15 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1878.

A FEW weeks ago we noted the fact that
the Chinese Government had authorised
the sale of a large number of official
titles for the purpose of raising funds for
the relief of the starving people in the
North. It would seem from a decree in
a recent issue of the *Peking Gazette* that
even these charitable proceedings have
been made the means of some extensive
frauds by Chinese officials. The de-
crees recites that the various provincial
governments having placed the blank
certificates conferring the titles in the
hands of official deputies, the latter had
proceeded to impose them compulsorily
upon the different village communities,
with the result that in some instances
hundreds of villagers had to join to-
gether to purchase a single title of office,
which was then made out in the name
of the most influential man among
them, who was doubtless frequently in
collusion with the official deputies. The
provincial governments are enjoined in
the decree to take care that this latest
development of Chinese official corrup-
tion is suppressed, and that in future the
certificates be only issued to individuals
who have themselves the means of pur-
chasing them.

In the *London & China Express*, brought
by to-day's mail, is a statement that a
plot for a general attack upon the Chi-
nese in San Francisco has been frustrated
by the authorities of that City. While
we can find no exact corroboration of this
assertion, so far at least as recent events
are concerned, in the Californian papers
to hand, yet the labour agitation in San
Francisco appears to have assumed an
aspect that may be remarkably "free and
independent" (for the white labourer),
but is assuredly a disgrace upon any
civilised community. Under the auspices
of associations bearing such names as the
"National Labour Party" and the
"Working-men's Convention" a number
of meetings have been held of late in
San Francisco for the ventilation of feel-
ing and inflammatory remarks against
the world generally and the Chinese in
particular to which the virulent speeches
occasionally heard at so-called "work-
ing-men's meetings" in England are but milk
and water. The chief scoundrels in
these agitations appear to be one Kearney,
who styles himself "President of the
Working-men's Party," and another
equally violent adventurer named
Wellock, both of whom appear to have
had some experience in what Kearney is
pleased to term the "sweet boxes," i.e.
prison cells. At one meeting Kearney,
"by virtue of his position as an American
citizen on a free platform" as he expressed
it, playfully alluded to the authorities
of the city, as "hell-bound vagabonds,"
while another enlightened American citi-
zen, of a similar stamp, volunteered the
important announcement in the course
of his speech that "the Emperor of China
had a design through the Six Com-
panies to capture this coast!" Such
utterances as these are supplemented by
calls for shows of hands on the part of
those who own guns, and invitations to
those who do not possess such weapons
to "bring clubs and stop the next
China steamer from landing any more
passengers." What these "working-men"
really want seems to be rather happily hit
off in the *New York Tribune*. "These
San Francisco communists are," says our
American contemporary, "the fiercest
kind of reformers. They want malice-
ance in office to be punished by impris-
onment for life, with no possibility for
pardon. They want all bloated bond-
holders who have more than a square
mile of land to be restricted hereafter to
that amount. They want the Electoral
College abolished; Chinese cheap labor
abolished; the pardoning power abol-
ished; but the sacred right to organise riots
maintained, and pretty much everybody
legislated to pieces, but the working-men
of San Francisco. It follows, without
saying it, that these gentlemen believe
that the Divine Law of labor prescribes
eight hours a day, and that no working
man should profane his brow with more
than a genteel perspiration."

The following passengers have been booked
for the *Par East*:—
Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Dje-
nah*, from Marseilles, Feb. 24.—To Yoko-
hama: Mr and Mrs H. Edgard, Mr and
Mrs Jerdan. To Hongkong: Mr W. M.
Deane.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tra-
quaddy*, from Marseilles, March 10.—To
Yokohama: Mrs Kuster and two children.
To Shanghai: Mr and Mrs Paromareff, Mrs
Pelham Aldridge, Mr J. F. Goodfellow, Mr
Alexander Price, Mr J. W. Col. To Hong-
kong: Mr and Mrs F. W. Fry.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*,
from Marseilles, March 24.—To Shanghai:
Mr Edwin Gamman.

Per Messageries Maritimes str. *Yangtse*,
from Marseilles, April 21.—To Shanghai:
Mr and Mrs J. Ede.

Per F. and O. steamer *Peking*, from
Southampton, Feb. 7.—To Hongkong:
Lieut. C. E. King Hall, Capt. J. G. Mead,
Mr R. O. T. Lawrence, Mr T. W. Pung-
gley. To Shanghai: Chief Justice French,
Mr T. Watters, Mrs Cantler. From Venice,
to Hongkong: Mr John-n Lauts.

Per F. and O. steamer *Cathay*, from
Southampton, Feb. 21. From Venice to
Shanghai, via Bombay: Mr E. Major.

Per steamer *Oxfordshire*, from London,
Jan. 31.—To Hongkong: Mr Allan Ford.

(L. & O. Express, Feb. 8th.)
The *Fozbound*, 4, composite gunboat,
Lieutenant-Commander W. H. G. Nowell,
sailed from Plymouth on the 31st ult. for
the China station, via the Suez Canal, calling
at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, and Singapore.
The *Falcon*, 5, composite gun-vessel, Com-
mander Bouvier F. Clark, at Davenport,
fitted for the China station, has been taken
out for her steam trials, when the following
satisfactory mean results were obtained:—
Speed, 11.2 knots; vacuum, 27.2; revolu-
tions, 101.8; steam, 67.0. The *Falcon* has
since been inspected by Captain Thomas Le
Hunt Ward, of the *Cambridge*, and has
proceeded for a week's experimental cruise
in the Channel.

The subscription list which has been
opened at the Agra Bank for the relief
of the starving populations in the Northern
provinces in China has not been well
responded to. The subscribers at present
are:—Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., £50; W.
S. Brown, £25; Thomas Walker, £20; E.
Webb, £10; "Chippendale," £10; Samari-
ten, £10; John Edward Wilson, £50;

The delivery of the French mail was begun
at 7.50 this morning to boxholders, and at
9 to the general public.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Earl of Devon*, from Antwerp January
27th for Yokohama, left Plymouth on the
6th February.

A FIRE of some magnitude has occurred at
the Butte Docks, Cardiff, the loss amounting
to several thousands of pounds.

The British ship *Nourmahal*, which had to
put back for repairs, again left London for
this port on the 7th February.

The *Anna Bertha*, from Hamburg to this
port, put into Bahia on the 23rd December
to land the master, who was sick, and pro-
ceeded again on the 29th December in
charge of the Chief Officer.

Mr Hart, Inspector-general of Customs,
arrived in the *Kwa-shing*, from Shanghai,
this afternoon. He is accompanied by
Mr Glover.

We note the return of His Excellency the
Governor of Macao, from his trip to Siam,
some account of which we published a short
time ago. In the Governor's suite are—
M. M. Azevedo Ennis, Lucio de Silva, and
Caetano Diniz.

It is satisfactory to note that the sum of
\$10,889.44 has been collected by the gen-
tlemen who recently formed themselves into a
Committee to raise subscriptions on behalf
of the China Famine Relief Fund. Further
sums are solicited by an advertisement
which we publish elsewhere.

The following vessels from and to China
ports have been reported:—Jan. 1, British
ship *Lord Macaulay*, Hongkong to Ham-
burg, 35' S. and 18' E.; Dec. 30, British
barque *Chinaman*, Hongkong to New York,
55' S. and 21' E.; Jan. 2, American barque
Benjafactor, Amoy to New York, 38' S. and
18' E.; Passed St. Helena: Jan. 8, *Black-
adder*, Shanghai to London; Jan. 10, *Wyle*,
Foolchow to London; *Fugitive*, Amoy to
Falmouth; Jan. 18, *William Cobb*, Hong-
kong to New York; Outwards: Oct. 16,
Carl Wilhelm, Cardiff to Amoy, 6' S. and
31' W. Oct. 21, *Agnes Muir*, London to
Shanghai, 20' S. and 80' W.

Tax Rev. Arthur Tooth, Vicar of St.
James's, Hatcham, whose opposition to the
Public Worship Regulation Act has made
him the object of much unsought-for cele-
brity, was a passenger by the present mail
to Singapore.

An Indian contemporary states that Mr
Cameron, a member of the Inland China
Mission, arrived at Bhamo on January 26th
from Yunnan and went on by steamer to
Mandalay, whence he will shortly proceed
to Rangoon. He was everywhere civilly
received in Western China.

This occupation of Constantinople by the
Russian army would, in the present temper
of the British nation, be accepted as a
direct challenge to England to try con-
clusions for the mastery of the Straits; and
the proper course for England to pursue
would obviously be to seize Gallipoli at
once and so secure the command of the
Dardanelles. This point once gained, it
would be of little consequence who became
master of Constantinople. The right of
way between the Mediterranean and the
Black Sea would be securely guarded, for
a Power which has the command of the sea
on either side of the isthmus to the east of
Gallipoli can hold that position against all
the armies of the Continent.—*Bombay
Gazette*.

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named Chung Ayea. The complainant stated that she had lost her adopted daughter on the 12th instant. On the 13th about 5 p.m. she met the defendant in First Street, Singapore. She (witness) was then looking for her daughter, and the defendant said "Do you know a Tong Koon who has lodgings to let?" Witness replied that she could not talk to him, as she was looking for her daughter and was grieved at her loss. Defendant then said "How old is she?" when witness replied, "Ten years." He replied that he knew where she could be found and that he had seen an old man offering her for sale at Jardine's, and he said that it would be better to give him some money he would get her. Witness promised him \$15 if he did so. He took her to Wanchi and then said he could not find the girl, and attempted to get away without giving back the 90 cents. He never went to any house to look for the girl. Mr. Cragh sent him to one month's hard labour.

OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES.

The charge against Tsang Acheong, the Chief Chinese boiler-maker at the Kowloon Dock, was proceeded with this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Brereton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Francis for the defence.

Yet Tsang was then called and examined by Mr. Brereton; he said he was a boiler-maker and had been engaged at the Naval Yard as a riveter and got 70 cents per day; he left there last year to go home.

Continued:—I knew a man called U Aching. I last saw him at Lap-sap-wan Dock. I did not speak to him. I saw him at work there. I often saw him there, but never saw him doing any work as a boiler-maker; the work I saw him do was cooiling work, carrying iron. The wages for work of that class would be 25 or 30 cents per day. The man now in Court is U Aching.

By Mr. Francis:—U Aching's father keeps a timber shop and is a rich man. I have been here five years and have been a blacksmith and was at Singapore for 5 years as a boiler-maker. I was a blacksmith in my own country for 8 years before I went to Singapore. I have been 5 years at the Naval Dock Yard. The Chief boiler-maker there is named Hadley. I left because I wanted to go home. I went to Lap-sap-wan for a walk; I did not go there to look for work. I have got a woman at Singapore. I intended going back to Singapore to-morrow, but I have not yet bought the ticket. I know Numbur Khan; his name is Wong Ahong. I did not know what I was going to be asked before I got into the box.

Along asked me to-day if I had seen any clausman; I saw my clausman working at the Hongkong Dock on the 11th month of last year (corrected himself). I forgot, I was not here on the 11th month; it was the 2nd or 3rd month of last year that I saw him at work. I did not see him working at the Dock, but he told me that he had been working there. In the Naval Yard boiler-makers, holders-up, and helpers all get 70 cents per day. The apprentices heat the rivets, and these boys work 6 months without pay, and then get 5 cents a-day. There are no persons in the boiler-maker's department who get less than 70 cents per day, except the boys and a few coolies who are not regularly engaged. I am a riveter and have always received 70 cents per day at the Yard. I have also been engaged as a holder-up.

He examined by Mr. Brereton:—All the persons who received 70 cents per day at the Yard were boiler-makers. I have acted as a holder-up as well as a riveter. All the boiler-makers act as both riveters and holders-up. There are coolies employed in the department who got 30 cents per day. Henry Hindman was next called; he said:—I am a clerk employed at the Kowloon Dock. I have been employed there since the 11th of May. I know the man in Court; (points out U Aching); his number is 164. He gets 50 cents per day. I saw him employed as a coolie at the docks about three or four months ago. Coolies receive 24 cents per day. I know the man in Court; his number is 122; I do not know his name (points out Ho Aloo). He gets 45 cents per day; he is a boiler-maker, and I have always known him as such.

By Mr. Francis:—There are two men that I know of who are employed as coolies in the boiler-maker's department. I do not know the men's names, but I should know the men if I saw them. The number of men who are given in the book as receiving from 35 to 10 cents per day are employed as boiler-makers; (corrected), no, only those at 35 cents. No one has spoken to me about U Aching; he was employed in the boiler-maker's department. I think it was in November that I saw him working as a coolie. I do not recollect the particular work he was doing. Coolies regularly employed in the Dock have no numbers. I only saw U Aching once on the occasion I mentioned for about a minute, and I took notice of him by his face. No one has spoken to me about him since. Mr. Gillies asked me yesterday if I knew who had No. 164, and I told him. I do not know if there is any regular rate of pay for boiler-makers, riveters, or holders-up in the dock. I know what "holder-up" is. I know that 22 men were discharged in March, but I do not know who they were. Some of the numbers are changed. I do not know if U Aching was employed as 164 in January; he was in February. I paid him as a boiler-maker 50 cents a-day, and although I knew he had been employed as a coolie three months previously, I did not report the matter, because I did not consider it my business, and I did not know whether he was a boiler-maker or not. I told Mr. Jests that I had seen U Aching working as a coolie two or three days ago. I noticed 122 on the last pay day because he was the last man who came to be paid. Mr. Brereton told me that I would be wanted to give evidence, so I looked at the book this morning to refresh my memory. Among the No. 8 boiler-maker, told me to look round for U Aching. A boiler-maker told me that U Aching was here; he pointed him out by putting his hand to his nose, at the same time saying the man with the peculiar nose was sitting over there; U Aching has a peculiar nose.

Re-examined by Mr. Brereton:—There is a man known as the No. 1-coolie, and he hires all the coolies employed. The coolies are all paid 20 cents per day. U Aching was working under the No. 1-coolie.

Mr. Brereton said that was his case, and he would like to review it. There were two sections of the Ordinance which bore on this case; one section applies to a case where a person by false representations obtains money through any other person, and the other section applies to a case where a man obtains

money himself. A false representation need not be a deliberate statement, but if a person gets anybody to get money by false representations it is a breach of the law. It has been shown that this man procured all the boiler-makers, as he is a man of skill. This has been proved by several witnesses. It has been shown that Mr. Stevens is the man to fix the wages; that is quite true; but in theory only; and the fact is this man settles the wages. Mr. Gomes said he got the rates from him and the defendant took it from a little book which he kept for his own use. If it be shown that he procured coolies for boiler-makers, it brings him under section 78 of the Ordinance. He enables a coolie who ought to get 24 cents a day to get 50 cents, and then he takes 15 cents a day to himself.

Mr. May said there were two branches of the case, one where inferior workmen were employed and another where boiler-makers were employed and a commission paid to the defendant.

Mr. Brereton said that was true; it may be contended by his friend that the offence is simply squeezing. There are cases where a man gets commission for procuring a situation of \$100 or \$200 per month; but all this is done in a business way, and is thoroughly understood. But this is a case where there are fixed wages, and it is defendant's duty to find skilled men, and he is not supposed to receive one cent; if he did, he defrauds the Company. Two of the witnesses swore that they would have taken 50 cents from the defendant and the 15 cents were put in the defendant's pocket. One man said he took 50 cents per day the first month, but he would not submit to the squeeze longer. The prisoner gets the cheapest men.

Mr. Francis said that was not so; the men who were said to be coolies did not pay one copper cash, there was no evidence—copper cash was said there was not.

Mr. Brereton then read Mr. de Jans's evidence regarding the system of engaging men and continued to say that Mr. Stevens never settled the wages, as Mr. Gomes' evidence proved. It is in evidence, he said, that the prisoner said to Chun Acheo with reference to the squeeze "I don't take it off you, but off the European." What does this mean, it means to mulct the Company. Not only has he employed the unskilled men we have produced, but by Mr. Skirrey's evidence it is clearly shown that there were numbers of such men employed. The men who suffer, he said, by this kind of fraud are the skilled men, and the men whose evidence we want are the coolies and rice-pounders who are the accomplices, so to speak, of the defendant. It was consequently very difficult to get up a case of this sort. He would ask that the defendant be committed for trial.

Mr. Francis then rose to speak for the defence, and said that he agreed with his friend that the case be sent for trial. His Worship thought there was a case made out; but he did not think there was the shadow of a case against him and spoke at considerable length. He said there was not a little of evidence to show that Mr. Stevens did not himself instruct the prisoner as to the rate of pay of the men, and said even if there were, there was no case of false pretences made out against the prisoner, that there was no evidence to show the so-called coolies were not boiler-makers, and that one was admitted to be an indifferent one, while no scale of pay was laid down by the Company. He commented on the working of the Company, to which Mr. Brereton took objection, but persisted in what he said, and said that if coolies and rice-pounders were employed on the Yess and Kinsman's boilers it was an alarming state of affairs.

Mr. May took objection to a remark made by Mr. Francis, and said he did not think it was a proper thing for an advocate to say that the decision was an extraordinary one. He said he had listened very patiently to all Mr. Francis had said and his word had great weight with him; but if he (Mr. May) said he had arrived at a decision on any point, it was not a proper thing for an advocate to say that the decision was extraordinary.

Mr. Francis said that if the Magistrate argued with Counsel, he must take the consequences. Mr. May then summed up the case, and said he thought it was his duty, taking the case as a whole, to send the case for trial. He would admit the prisoner to bail as the case was not fully made out, and he would fix the bail at two sureties of \$500 each.

Mr. Brereton said the prisoner could easily get double the amount, that he had defrauded the Company of a very large amount, and that \$1,000 was nothing to him.

Mr. May then said he would ask for three householders in \$500 each; but if the prisoner could not get three, he would make it two as before.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer *Peiho*, Captain Lecointre, from Marseilles with the London mail of the 8th February, arrived here this morning.

TELEGRAMS.

(Straits Times Extra.)
London, Feb. 23.—Russia demands from Turkey the cession of a portion of the Turkish fleet. The Porte has dissent and states it will prefer to destroy the fleet. The peace conditions are not yet signed, and if the signature is delayed, the occupation of Constantinople by the Russians is expected.

London, Feb. 24.—The Russian Government has withdrawn the demand made in the peace conditions for a cession of portion of the Turkish fleet. The Russian fleet is to be engaged not to enter the Bosphorus. The Grand Duke Nicholas and S. St. Pasha will meet to-morrow at San Stefano, when the conclusion of the treaty of peace will follow.

London, Feb. 24.—The Russian headquarters have been transferred to San Stefano, on the east coast of Roumelia, slightly north of Midia.

London, Feb. 24.—The Russians have occupied Piret and Akpalanka. The Servians have protested and are retreating on Nich.

The following are the fresh Russian peace conditions:—

The Bulgarian tributary state to extend from the Danube to the Balkan frontiers, and will comprise the Valley of the Maritsa, Adrianople excepted, and the greater part

of Thrace and Macedonia. A Russian Commission will be appointed to superintend the Bulgarian State for two years, whilst 50,000 Russian troops will occupy it for the same period. Servia and Montenegro will be augmented. As regards Roumania, Russia is authorized to give her the Dobrudda instead of Bessarabia. The passage of the Dardanelles is to be prohibited to all war vessels; but free navigation is accorded to merchant vessels even in war time. The indemnity demanded by Russia is fourteen hundred millions of roubles, or about £200,220,000 sterling, to cover which Turkey cedes six ironclads, Kars, Batoum, Bayazid, and Ardahan, and the territory comprised, and pays 40 millions sterling in bonds and 81 millions in a sinking fund, the interest of which is guaranteed to Russia by the tribute payable to the Porte by Bulgaria and Egypt, besides other minor payments.

London, Feb. 25.—A large meeting was held in Hyde Park yesterday by the party in favour of peace, which was, however, scattered by an immense counter demonstration supporting Government action against Russia. The majority of the London papers regard the Russian peace conditions as excessive, and consider that they will imperil the maintenance of European peace. The Grand Duke Nicholas, with two regiments, has arrived at San Stefano, which the Turks have evacuated. A Russian division has colonelised Sohogedji and Stefanos. Austria is increasing her armaments.

London, Feb. 25.—Prince Gortchakoff is ill. Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, will represent England at the coming Conference. In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of Derby, replying to a question respecting the revised Russian peace conditions, said the Government had received no information confirming the peace conditions which had been published, but that, if it was true that Russia demanded the tribute paid by Egypt to the Porte, that matter would require England's serious consideration. A report is generally current, which states that Prince Charles of Roumania will abdicate if Russia persists in her claim to Bessarabia.

OBITUARY.—Major-General Waugh.
London, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, replying to a question, said that negotiations were proceeding between the India Office and the War Office for a supply of seasoned soldiers for India. The treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey was signed last night. The question as to whether the cession of six Turkish ironclads to Russia will be included in the conditions of peace is not yet settled.

Vienna, Feb. 25.—The Austro-Hungarian Government has decided to ask a credit of six millions sterling for military preparations.

London, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, replying to a question, said that the first British Army Corps was ready for active service, and the second was being hastened on.

Rome, Feb. 25.—Cardinal Simeoni remains Pontifical Secretary of State.

London, Feb. 25.—It is rumoured that Russia has sent an ultimatum to Turkey, insisting on the signature of the treaty of peace without further delay.

London, Feb. 25.—Lieutenant-General Norman has been appointed a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The Roumanians have occupied Widdin. Aden, Feb. 27.—The *Fentia*, with the outward mails of the 15th instant, sailed for Bombay to-day at 4 in the afternoon, and the *Pekin* for Galle and Calcutta at 10 this morning.

London, Feb. 28.—Lord Napier of Magdala will be the Commander-in-Chief of the British expeditionary force in the event of war with Russia, and Sir Garnet Wolseley chief of the staff. The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Colonial Marriage Bill by 182 against 161 votes. The Government opposed the Bill. Prince Gortchakoff is better.

London, Feb. 28.—Four per cents, 83½. Four and half per cents, 83½. Five and half per cents, 91. Consols, 95½. Rentes, 100½. Bar Silver 55. Exchange on India is 9d.

London, Feb. 28.—The Brigade of Guards has been placed on a foot footing. The Channel squadron has arrived at Malta.

OBITUARY.—Lieutenant-General Sir John Jones.
[The Brigade of Guards consists of seven battalions, comprising about 6,000 men.]

London, Feb. 28.—The question of the boundaries of the new Bulgarian tributary State is the subject of the conclusion of the treaty of peace. In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question, said that the Government had as yet received no information concerning the conditions of peace, but that if they were injurious to British interests the Government would take proper steps in vindication of those interests. It is stated that Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, now commanding the Aldershot District, will be in command of the second British Army Corps in the event of a war with Russia.

Washington, Feb. 23.—President Hayes has vetoed the bill rendering silver dollars a legal tender. The message of the President to Congress declaring that bill a breach of public faith. The bill has, however, been passed on reconsideration by a majority of two-thirds of the Senate, thus setting aside the Presidential veto. The House of Representatives have also passed the bill, which thus becomes law.

London, March 1.—The Earl of Derby, replying to a question, said he had reason to believe that the treaty of peace would be signed to-morrow, and added that he hoped the news that Russia had abandoned her claim to the Turkish fleet was true. The Russians have occupied Erzerum. Forty thousand Russian troops are at Bojok, Tokhmouda and San Stefano.

London, March 2.—It is expected that the British ironclad squadron, now at Fowla, will go to Jamia. The *Times* announces that the Porte has ordered the Governor of the Dardanelles to prevent the passage of any more war vessels through the Straits. Advice from Saint Petersburg states that four divisions of the reserve of the Russian army, have been called out for military service. The English navy estimates amount to eleven millions sterling, being increased £320,000 half of which is due to military transport.

Rome, March 2.—The Duke of Abergorn has invested the King of Italy with the Order of the Garter. The warmest sentiments were exchanged on the occasion.

London, March 3.—The question of the boundaries of the new Bulgarian tributary State has been arranged, the Russians having made substantial concessions. The claim made by Russia to the Turkish fleet has been abandoned, and the signature of treaty of peace is imminent.

EGYPT A BRITISH PROVINCE.

In view of the report which recently reached us by submarine cable, that on the opening of the British Parliament the Premier would propose, in accordance with a request from the Sultan, and with the consent of the Khedive, that England should assume the suzerainty of Egypt, the condition of public sentiment on the subject of such a step assumes a lively interest. A subsequent telegram further states that the German Press expresses itself favorably to the idea, and it might therefore be imagined that no feasible objection to the accomplishment of the project can exist. The whole subject had, however, been the subject of a long and thoughtful discussion in the pages of that remarkable magazine the *Nineteenth Century* some months before it assumed the tangible form it seems now to have done.

Under the title of "Our Route to India," Mr. Edward Dickey opened in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review* a discussion which has been continued in subsequent numbers of that magazine up to the latest which is to hand. The ostensible subject is the maintenance of the Suez Canal as a means of access to be under all circumstances available for England to reach India. It is indicative of the slight appreciation in which the Australian colonies are still regarded in political circles in Great Britain, that in the whole series of papers of which Mr. Dickey's was the precursor, the importance of the canal as a route to Australia is never touched upon. Mr. Dickey states the subject matter of the enquiry he undertakes as follows:—"A war has begun which may possibly end in the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire. This overthrow would weaken, if not imperil, England's hold on India. How then are the British to protect themselves against the peril involved in the possible success of Russia?"

To this question Mr. Dickey addresses himself in detail, and arrives at the conclusion that the only sufficient means would be a British occupation of Lower Egypt. Neutralisation of the canal he shows to be fallacious as a remedy for the evils threatened, because the effect of such an arrangement would be to close the passage against British war ships, transports, and vessels carrying munitions, at the very time when free use of the canal would be most required. Maritime stations at the entrance of the canal, he indicates as being equally vain, because, given twenty-four hours' time, a company of sappers and miners making a dash for any part of the canal along its whole length could inflict an amount of damage which would render it un navigable, and could not be repaired for weeks or months. He argues that, for reasons which he details, England could at this moment do what she could not have done for the last seventy-five years—that is, take possession of Egypt without war with France, Russia and Germany. Mr. Dickey advances, would readily enough consent, Austria would view the step with pleasure, while Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Holland are grouped together as scarcely worth considering, and so circumstances would be under the necessity of accepting the above facts when accomplished.

The vital point that in annexing Egypt England would be setting the example, so bitterly condemned when Russia is in question, of dismembering the Ottoman empire, does not escape Mr. Dickey. He proposes to get over this difficulty by making the affair one of barter, and proposes that Egypt should be purchased from the Porte for a sum arrived at by capitalising the annual tribute paid by the Khedive—who is to be retained on pension like an Indian rajah—to the Sultan. Mr. Dickey dwells with mercantile complacency upon the probability that at the present time the Porte, being in desperate straits for money to maintain its defensive war, would jump at an offer which, under different circumstances, it would refuse to entertain. This appears to us to be an argument somewhat redolent of "a nation of shopkeepers," but we do not propose to assume the office of critic to Mr. Dickey, especially as his scheme undergoes rigid scrutiny at far more competent hands.

The effect of Mr. Dickey's paper was to bring down upon him all the literary thunders of Mr. Gladstone's pamphletted indignation, and accordingly, in a later number of the *Nineteenth Century*, we find not only a further development of Mr. Dickey's scheme in an additional paper by himself, but a fierce onslaught and remonstrance over the signature of the Premier of England. In "Aggression in Egypt and Freedom in the East," which is the title of Mr. Gladstone's bolt, that gentleman has produced a vast deal more of thunder than lightning. The writer appears to be a great deal too angry to be logical, and like the greater Ajax in the *Iliad*, he is not content to hurl a massy spear at the antagonist whose challenge has drawn him forth, but flings about unexpected shafts at every opponent who comes within his range of vision. Rusophobes, Conservative statesmen, the "British Interests" theory, Russian-atrocities mongers, all feel the force of his arm. At the same time it would not be Ajax did the foe of the hour escape without a dire stroke on the joints of his harness. Mr. Gladstone plants his spears in Mr. Dickey with the accuracy of a warrior anatomist. In other words, he exposes several important fallacies in the detail of the first essay. He enquires what sort of Levantine army England is to be expected to maintain to guard the whole coast of a canal which Mr. Dickey admits may at any point be in twenty-four hours rendered useless by a corporal's squad of sappers and miners on a raid. Mr. Gladstone angrily deprecates recedes. The grisly phantom, he says, rises from the deep, now a little nearer, now a little further off. In 1859 and the following year it was from France. About 1862 he migrated to the American shore, and glared at us from that horizon. In 1870 he recrossed the Atlantic, and inspired the notorious "Battle of Dorking" and he now wears a Russian dress. But in the same breath that Mr. Gladstone ridicules the nervous tendency of the British nation, he with supreme inconsistency ministers to it, and confesses that he shares it. There is in his analysis, he remarks, "a filis him with alarm." This is the fearfulness of our men, which he advances as a reason for strengthening British territorial acquisitions, and even for contracting them. The manner in which the ex-Premier casts about him for arguments to oppose to Mr. Dickey's propositions may be understood from the fact that he actually makes light of the possible closure of the canal, and refers triumphantly to the route round the Cape of Good Hope, as something absolutely left out of sight by the essayist. Again, he points out as an argument fatal to the

views he combats, that the first British site in Egypt will be the almost certain "egg of a North African Empire," which will hatch and develop till we finally join hands across the equator, with Natal and Cape Town, to say nothing of the Transvaal or Abyssinia or Zanzibar, to be swallowed by way of vintum on our journey. With better effect Mr. Gladstone combats the idea that England could take possession of Egypt without offending the susceptibilities of France. To this he records an emphatic dissent, and announces his belief that the day which witnesses such occupation will bid a long farewell to all cordiality between England and France.

Mr. Gladstone's paper is diffuse and not convincing, but Mr. Dickey's rejoinder, which appears in the September number of the *Nineteenth Century* is chargeable with the same weaknesses, and adds nothing to the advantage which we conceive to have rested with him up to that point. A fresh ally, however, in this latest number appears upon the field to range himself beside Mr. Gladstone, and in "Germany and Egypt" by Baron von Bunsen, a review of the case from a German point of view, Mr. Dickey's theories are, to our view, almost demolished.

After a disclaimer of writing with the authority of official utterance, Baron Bunsen agrees at once with Mr. Dickey that Germany would not hinder British occupation of Egypt. German policy, he states, might have reasons for speeding instead of thwarting such a step. But he distinctly asserts that when England demands the Sultan's renunciation of the sovereignty over Lower Egypt, she opens the whole Eastern question—she demands far more than Russia; that, in fact, whilst the opening of the Dardanelles, the autonomy of the Trans-Balkan provinces, the loss even of Armenia, weakens, but does not break up the Ottoman Empire, the immediate consequence of an English occupation of Egypt breaks it up. The time would then have inevitably arrived for Italy, for Greece, and for France to set forth their claims. Italy, Baron Bunsen asserts, has secretly made a secret of her agencies to extend her dominions either across the Adriatic or across the Mediterranean. Greece regards the Islands, the Epirus, and Thessaly as indispensable for her healthy development. France it would be a mistake to disregard, and to do so would leave a sting which nothing could remove. France would require Syria as a sop. More than this, the fluctuating force of the objections held in Austria to the increase of the Slav element would probably be so decreased in view of such distributions progressing as practically to disappear, and Austria would require Bosnia and Herzegovina for her share. In fine, Baron Bunsen sums up that the whole Eastern question, once opened up by the action proposed for England by Mr. Dickey, could only be rectified by a resettlement of the map of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This might be effected without a European war. But England should consider the peril that it might not.

Such, in brief, is a resumé of one of the most remarkable controversies ever waged in periodical literature. Baron Bunsen regards the principle to have been already virtually settled that England shall be unfettered in the use of the Suez Canal for peace or war. This is his last sentence, and his weakest. He asks that England shall rest contented with—instead of substantial security—a phrase. It will be perceived, from a perusal of the above review of the arguments for and against the talked-of annexation, that the course is by no means so clear and free from difficulty as would appear at a first consideration. The concurrence of German sentiment, as expressed in the journals of that nation, is read by the light of Baron Bunsen's essay, robbed of most of its encouraging aspect, and means no more than the national sentiment of more than one of the Great Powers, and of which no doubt the German Chancellor, who keeps a tolerably tight hand on the Press, are satisfied can be turned to the advantage of the Teutonic empire.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Washington, Feb. 4th.—The subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor were not quite ready to report on the Chinese question to-day, and consequently all action on the subject was postponed until Thursday next. The committee, however, continue its formal discussion to some extent this morning. The prominent opinion was, apparently, that the most expedient course to pursue for the present will be to approve a joint resolution for adoption by Congress instructing the President to invite the co-operation of China and Great Britain to restrict Chinese immigration and prevent the importation of the coolie class to the country. But if the committee decide to report such a proposition, it will be with the distinct understanding that the committee reserves the right to recommend legislative action by Congress in advance of the desired results being attained through diplomatic channels in case of serious delay or threatening failure.

SENATOR SARGENT'S BRIEF.

Sargent's brief as to the powers of Congress to legislate in contravention of treaty stipulations has been placed in the hands of all members of the committee. This brief, after citing in logical order and with great clearness the numerous decisions of United States Courts and Attorneys General, and the utterances of Wheaton and Vattel bearing on the question discussed, concludes as follows: "We may summarize this whole matter by saying that the United States government, by virtue of its sovereignty, has the right of self-preservation, and has a duty to exercise its powers; that protection includes the preservation of its people from influences injurious to their happiness, curtailing the necessities of life or interfering with their laudable and innocent enjoyment; that it is bound to exercise these powers for the benefit of its own people, where necessary, at the expense or convenience of the people of other nations, and that Congress is the possessor of a constitutional power, by the passage of a law, to abrogate or modify treaties. This power has been frequently exercised by Congress, and its action upheld by the executive and judicial branches of the government. It is not the purpose of this brief to state the reasons why this power should now be exercised, but simply to show that it exists. We assume that the committee have full light upon the

great evils afflicting the western states and territories from the influx of vast numbers of Asiatics, who do not come as ordinary immigrants or with the purpose of making the United States their home; who are alien in every respect and remain so, and are an indigestible, non-assimilative mass in our body politic. We merely point out that Congress possesses power, and is bound by duty to provide a remedy for such evil."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, March 20, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$577½ a 580.
" Old Patna, cash... None
" Old Patna, credit... None
" New Bonares, cash, 547½ a 550
" Old Bonares, cash, None
" New Malwa, cash, 695
" Allowance Taela, 6 a 20
" Old Malwa, cash...
" Allowance Taela...
QUICKSILVER, ... 64.50
SALTPETRE, ... 6.80 a 6.80

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/10½
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/10½
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/11½
Credit, ... 3/11½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... 3/11½
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 22½
Calcutta, ... 22½
Shanghai, demand, ... 71½
" 30 days, ... 72½
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., ... 8.50
Sycee, ... 8.50
Mexicans, ... 14 p. a. m.
Gold Leaf, ... 28.80
English Sovereigns, ... 6.03
Australian Sovereigns, ... 6.03
Discount, ... 7 to 8 %

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 55 p. prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,800
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,150
Chinese Insurance Co., \$250
Yongtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 625
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 960
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$685
China Fire Ins. Co., \$170
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 1 p. prem.
H.K. C. & M. S. Boat Co., \$16 dlt.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 22
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55
China Sugar Refining Co., par.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$105
Do. of 1877, 4108.15/.

Temperatures.

Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises.

Queen's Road.

HONGKONG, March 20, 1878.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.270
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.250
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.212
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 67½
Do. 1 P.M. ... 67
Do. 4 P.M. ... 66
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 66
Do. 1 P.M. ... 66
Do. 4 P.M. ... 66
Do. Maximum ... 69
Do. Minimum over night ... 64

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

Aug. 14, Regulus, Cardiff

Sept. 23, Andrea, Flushing Roads

23, Victoria (s.), Liverpool

Oct. 2, Anna Bertha, Cuxhaven

19, Oscar, Hamburg

26, Benedicta, San Francisco

30, Lodore, London

Nov. 1, Elizabeth Ostle, Antwerp

2, Cadiz (s.), Liverpool

2, Johann Smidt, London

2, Minna, London

3, Elizabeth Shields, Hamburg

20, Jethi, Cardiff

Dec. 1, Glogaber, Flushing

2, Otto, Hamburg

4, Devana, London

18, Sir Harry Parkes, London

19, Sedan, Cardiff

19, Forward, Newcastle (N.S.W.)

23, J. R. Worcester, London

26, G. B. S., Liverpool

Jan. 8, Korso, Penarth

17, Hyllton Castle, Greenock

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st March, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **AMAZONE**, Commandant MORTENARD, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPORE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m.; Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 20th March, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. de POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, March 8, 1878. mc21

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer **CITY OF TOKIO** will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of 25th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 4, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 16, 1878. mc28



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KEITA, Captain G. LEE, will leave this
on THURSDAY, the 28th March at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 14, 1878. mc28

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-
spatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8th April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 8th April. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to
Officers of the ARMY and NAVY and to
Members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR
SERVICES.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. R. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, March 16, 1878. mc29

Intimations.

ESTATE OF DODD & Co.

AT the MEETING held on the 12th
Instant at Messrs DODD & Co.'s
Offices, the following RESOLUTIONS
were carried—
1. That the affairs of the said DODD
& Co. shall be liquidated by arrangement,
and not in Bankruptcy.
2. That FRANCIS CHOMLEY be, and he
is hereby appointed Trustee.
3. That H. ABERNETHY and EDMUND
PRY be, and they are hereby appointed a
Committee of Inspection.

All PAYMENTS on account of the
Estate, it is requested, will be paid to the
order of the Undersigned.

F. CHOMLEY,

Trustee for the Estate of
DODD & Co.

Amoy, January 14, 1878.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

A THIRD RETURN OF CAPITAL and
INTEREST at the Rate of FIVE
TAELS per SHARE will be made to Share-
holders of Record on the 28th February,
Payable at the Office of the Liquidators,
on the 8th March.
Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful
representatives, on presentation of Share
Certificates for Endorsement.
The Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th
March inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,

Liquidators.

Shanghai, February 28, 1878. ap4

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 28, 1874.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.
Claims accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHRAN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals, in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up..... £1,200,000
PERMANENT RESERVE..... £200,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... £75,000
Total Capital and accumula-
tions this date..... £1,475,000

Directors:

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq., J. O. KINGS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq., O. LUGAS, Esq.

Secretaries:

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:

Messrs. BARNES BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and
the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the World, at current
rates.
Subject to a charge of 12% for interest
on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS
OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
annually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1877. ocl

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Fing Firm, Merchant.
CHANG SING YONG, Merchant.
OHY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
Buildings and on Goods stored
therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au28

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of

His Majesty King George The Third,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Section.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Altona.....	3	c Müller.....	Ger. str.	1179	Mar. 17	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Saloon	25th inst.
Amazona.....	5	c Mortemart.....	Feh. str.	2102	Mar. 17	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-morrow
Bombay.....	2	c Green.....	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	.....	Laid up
Calcutta.....	3	c Spowart.....	Brit. str.	1128	Mar. 20	Holliday, Wise & Co.	.....
Calcutta.....	3	c Spowart.....	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	Kwok Acheong	.....
Calcutta.....	3	c Maury.....	Amer. str.	5079	Mar. 16	P. M. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & S. F. elaso	Mails, 26th
Calcutta.....	3	c McDonald.....	Brit. str.	1345	Mar. 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Nassau	at daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c McDonald.....	Brit. str.	1371	Mar. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama & Higo	at daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c Abbott.....	Brit. str.	277	Feb. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tamari, &c.	at daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c Abbott.....	Brit. str.	1060	Mar. 19	Kwok Acheong	.....	at daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	701	Mar. 12	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	.....	at daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	701	Mar. 12	Siemens & Co.	.....	at daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	674	Mar. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	at daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	1035	Mar. 12	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok	22d; daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	678	Mar. 17	Landstein & Co.	.....
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	1025	Mar. 14	Siemens & Co.	Chinkiang	
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	971	Mar. 12	Geo. B. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	Abdeen Do
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	500	Oct. 30	Remedios & Co.	Sands, Slip	23rd, daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	1014	Mar. 17	Melchers & Co.	Saloon	23rd, daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	8180	Mar. 20	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	23rd, daylight
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	48	Sept. 19	Insurance Company	.....
Calcutta.....	3	c O'Neill.....	Brit. str.	1009	Mar. 18	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	To-morrow
Sailing Vessels								
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	398	Mar. 10	Borneo Co., Limited	Portland (Oregon)	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	842	Dec. 27	Rozario & Co.	London	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1100	Jan. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1053	Dec. 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	Cleared
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	692	Jan. 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	993	Nov. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1508	Mar. 8	Naval Storekeeper	San Francisco	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1448	Jan. 28	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	686	Feb. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	150	Mar. 14	Insurance Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	480	Mar. 14	Remedios & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1199	Feb. 18	Meyer & Co.	San Francisco	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	668	Mar. 14	H. Kier & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	941	Jan. 22	Russell & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1181	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	P. & O. W.
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	773	Mar. 8	Butterfield & Swire	Calao	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1130	Feb. 21	Messageries Maritimes	London	Wanchai F.
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	254	Feb. 13	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	788	Dec. 23	Meyer & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	248	Mar. 8	Remedios & Co.	Bangkok	Wanchai F.
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1336	Jan. 19	Batiles & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	594	Feb. 28	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	738	Feb. 13	Meyer & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1576	Aug. 18	Russell & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	240	Mar. 17	Edmund Schellhass & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	498	Mar. 15	Wieler & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	773	Feb. 12	Russell & Co.	London	30th inst.
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	338	Mar. 8	Chinese	.....	Coast D.
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	573	Jan. 15	Rozario & Co.	New York	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1018	Feb. 18	Messageries Maritimes	Batavia	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	373	Nov. 24	Meyer & Co.	Bangkok	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	607	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1240	Feb. 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Haliphong	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	690	Jan. 12	Edmund Schellhass & Co.	Quinhon	Cleared
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	892	Jan. 21	Edmund Schellhass & Co.	Takow	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	161	Mar. 17	Siemens & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	438	Mar. 15	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	245	Feb. 23	Edmund Schellhass & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	330	Feb. 27	Wieler & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	858	Mar. 6	Wieler & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	874	Mar. 1	Thos. Howard & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	600	Feb. 28	Rozario & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	197	Feb. 29	Glynn & Co.	New York	Coast D.
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	920	Jan. 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....	Cleared
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	696	Jan. 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1374	Feb. 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Manila	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	217	Feb. 14	Remedios & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	210	Mar. 8	Lane, Crawford & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	923	Feb. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	.....	P. & O. W.
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	698	Feb. 14	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	826	Jan. 4	Russell & Co.	Victoria (V. I.)	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	851	Feb. 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	204	Jan. 17	Meyer & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1056	Feb. 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	314	Mar. 6	Chinese	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1040	Feb. 14	Adamson, Bell & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	387	Jan. 4	Carlowitz & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	Haliphong & Tounon	Cleared
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	850	Feb. 7	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1270	Feb. 19	Russell & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	694	Feb. 19	Wm. Pustan & Co.	.....
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	809	Feb. 19	Meyer & Co.	Oregon	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1115	Mar. 1	Melchers & Co.	New York	
Alceste.....	4	c Trall.....	Brit. bgo.	1099	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.	.....
WAMPOA								
Alex. Newton	.....	Newton	Brit. bgo.	308	Mar. 1	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Glenora	.....	Donaldson	Brit. str.	1370	Mar. 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saloon	
Nicolaus	.....	Stalker	Ger. sch.	167	Mar. 3	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Canton	
Northern Star	.....	Wortley	Brit. bgo.	327	Mar. 2	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	
Trio	.....	Bakker	Dut. bgo.	268	Mar. 7	Siemens & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON								
Amoy	.....	Drown	Brit. str.	814	Mar. 19	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
China	.....	Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Mar. 19	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Fryer	.....	Croad	Chl. str.	920	Mar. 19	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Ningpo	.....	Cass	Brit. str.	761	Mar. 19	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze	.....	Schultze	Brit. str.	782	Mar. 19	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	